

Dairy.

Butter Markets Firm.

The decline last week was apparently extreme, prices having recovered since to a moderate extent. Receipts continue to increase as might be expected at this season, but the market seems firm at the present level. Demand is sufficient to clear up all stock in sight and the whole condition is satisfactory from the point of view of both producers and dealers. All grades of butter seem to be going off at a rapid rate, dairy as well as creamery, and firsts and seconds meeting with a ready market, as well as the extras, which are nearly always in active demand.

Tub butter seems to meet the views of nearly all classes of consumers and butter put up in box and print forms commands a premium over tub lots, a condition which has prevailed for a long time. The demand, however, for these classes of goods increases with the approach of warm weather and a higher price should be commanded soon; in fact, some sales have been reported at about one-half a cent higher than tub butter. Various imitation goods, including factory, creamery, labels and packing stock are in rather light supply and seem to find plenty of buyers at the prevailing level of prices. Receipts of all grades show a tendency to increase rapidly this week, arrivals being nearly seven thousand tubs Tuesday, with large shipments on the way, and lower prices at the end of the week would not be surprising to many dealers.

At New York the official top quotation was held at 22 cents, but there were no strictly fancy goods to be bought at that figure; trading prices on the street were generally 22 1/2 to 23 cents. Medium to good qualities cleaned up pretty well at full former rates. New York State dairy is sparingly offered and values are firm, though not quite so high. Light supply and light supply in light supply and fancy lots brought 20 cents. There are also very moderate receipts of renovated and buyers are looking for the best brands at 19 to 20 cents. Packing stock continues short and there is inquiry for it on the basis of 17 to 18 cents for No. 2.

Cheese is coming forward rapidly and nearly all markets show a lower level of prices, both in the United States and Canada. The Boston market declines in sympathy so far as new cheese is concerned, but old cheese being of light supply maintains a firm level of prices. Consumers prefer old cheese, the new being as yet of somewhat inferior average quality.

In new cheese the feeling at New York was decidedly weaker and official quotations are reduced three-quarters cent on finest small white and one-half cent on all the balance of the list, both large and small sizes. Trading, while not active, as buyers will naturally operate cautiously on a declining market, still is fair, and receivers are in hopes of holding the market fairly steady on the present basis, unless receipts should prove much larger than recently expected. No class of trade are carrying any stock. Old cheese is pretty well used up, and while the demand will be of a hand-to-mouth character, a little larger outlet is expected owing to the fact of so many dealers having held off last week. It is a sensitive market, however, and the outlook by no means certain. Large cheese continues in moderate proportion in the receipts, but prices lower, in sympathy with small. Skims were reduced one-half cent on all grades.

Coyne Brothers: "In the dairy sections of Wisconsin it is believed that the make of butter may increase fifty per cent. this year, as many leading dairymen are enlarging operations on account of the large prices received the past season."

Latest cable advices to George A. Cochran from the principal markets of Great Britain gives butter markets as steady, with the downward trend checked for the moment. Arrivals of New Zealand and Australian are diminishing and late reductions in price have increased consumption greatly. Finest Danish 50 1/2 to 51 cents, Irish 50 to 51 cents, New Zealand 49 1/2 to 50 cents, Australian and Argentine 19 to 20 cents, Russian in larger supply and very active at 19 to 20 cents.

Cheese markets slightly steadier on old and finest American and Canadian September months more firmly held at 11 1/2 to 12 cents. Fodders just landing selling at 10 1/2 to 11 cents.

Butter Storage Will be Large.

With regard to the price of butter for storage, buyers are less confident than they were a few weeks ago. At that time they were talking of 20 cents as a probable figure for storage butter in June. They now hardly expect to get stocks at that price in view of the eager competition for the output of creameries in various sections. It seems quite possible that the price through the storage season may be at least 3 cents higher than last year. Advance contracts now may indicate such an opinion, trades being made at 21 cents making an extra premium of 1 1/2 cents, besides 2 1/2 cents, which would be about 3 cents above the opening figure last year.

The cause of the firm situation is seen not in the probability of a decrease in the make, but rather the eagerness of buyers to make sure of the good supply for storage. Last year their profits were large, very large in some cases, when the June butter was sold upon the high markets of late winter and early spring, and those who made money last year are naturally very eager to repeat the experiment.

It is expected that butter will be stored in very large quantities and that the buying demand will keep up the price to a level satisfactory to producers. Of course, the conditions of the past season control production largely and produce a great effect on the price from time to time, but the buying demand will also help to keep up the general level. At present the outlook is good for a large make. Pastures are good in the West and fairly good in the East, and the weather favorable for handling milk and butter. Receipts are equal to the demand, with some little surplus, and a few lots have gone into storage, although butter of the standard storage quality is not yet to be had in any considerable quantity. Receipts should increase in quantity for some time to come.

Handling the Churn.

Start the churn and do not forget to ventilate it once or twice during the first minutes and then make sure of the temperature, which should be 56° to 70° for thin cream and 48° to 60° for rich cream.

After this, strike the right gait (given by the manufacturer), keep it going steadily—do not get nervous and stop to look at it until the regular time has elapsed or the change in the sound warns you that the cream is "broken." If you are musical, a song may help you to keep time. If it should not come on time, stop and take the

temperature, and if it is wrong correct it by adding hot or cold water. It is also a good plan to take the temperature and regulate, if necessary, when it is "broken." Then churn again a little slower, but with a steady motion till the granules are of the right size. Some makers prefer these one-sixteenth, others 1/4 of an inch in diameter. I think the latter a little too large and prefer the size between the two.

Sometimes, if the butter does not come, the cream may foam and nearly fill the churn. This may be caused by (1) the cream being too cold (especially if a thin cream), (2) the churn being too full to start with, (3) too high speed being used in starting, and (4) the milk being delivered from cows just calved (blossings) from strippers or sick cows. Sometimes it will mend itself by allowing the cream to stand quiet for an hour or so, but the safest in the first cases is to divide it into two churnings and start fresh at the right temperature.—J. H. Monrad, New York County, N. Y.

The New Milk Cow.

In an address before the Connecticut Dairy Association Prof. T. L. Haeker said: "A cow should always be brought to her freshening period in prime physical condition. It is not meant that she should be fat, but that she should be in good physical tone. This can generally be brought about by giving her two or three pounds of bran, or bran and shorts equal parts, or oats during the time when she is dry. This will cause her to start in her lactation period with a maximum flow of milk. She will, during the time that she is dry, store up about one hundred to 150 pounds of surplus weight of body, which will milk down during the first few weeks of her lactation."

"By the time she has returned to her normal weight, she should be on full feed, which, with us, during the past few years, has been six to twelve pounds of grain, according to the dairy work that she is doing, and as much roughage as she will eat up clean. If the farm grains are cheaper, pound for pound, than commercial feed stuffs, such as oil meal, gluten feed, cottonseed meal or bran and shorts, then the ration should be chiefly composed of grains, always using two or three kinds."

"The nearer we can keep the feed within the farm crop, the more money we will make. The basal ration should be farm grains, of which oats is the best milk feed. Gluten seed and meal and linseed and cottonseed meals should be fed very sparingly on account of price. Protein, however, is generally the cheapest in the feeds containing a high per cent. of this important nutrient."

"But all does not depend upon the particular combination of feed stuffs. You should have good cows and be good dairymen. If either of these factors are wanting the desired results will not be attained."

"In the first place, cows should come fresh in the fall. If the calf is dropped in the spring, great shrinkage in the flow of milk will follow during the summer, when unfavorable conditions prevail, over which we have little control. Fleshy, short pastures and press of farm work invariably raise havoc with the flow of milk, and by fall you will have a lot of unprofitable strippers to board."

"If good winter quarters are provided and a liberal supply of roughage and some farm grains are grown, with cows fresh in the fall, a better and more profitable yield can be secured. With cows in full flow during stall feeding, there is profit during the winter, even if feed is expensive. Then we get better prices, and this is an additional reason that the largest yield should be at this season."

"Much attention should be given to each cow, especially as she approaches the time of calving. At this particular time grooming and caressing have a wonderful effect. Move the cows fond of you and be with them much at this time. See that they are provided with a comfortable box stall. See that the calf is removed the first day and don't let her see you take it away. Go into the stall soon after the calf is removed, groom and caress her, and if she gets the idea that you are the calf, so much the better. Her affections are aroused and if they are bestowed upon you, so much the better; she will have the desire to give you much milk."

"Do not hurry her back into her stall, but leave her in a comfortable box stall a few days. She is in a feverish condition, her udder is inflamed and the extra comfort she gets in the box stall will be great relief to her."

How to Sell Butter.

J. H. Monrad: In the open market dealers prefer to have no private stencil or trade mark on the package, and especially do they object to the name and address. If you use these and your butter is not up to the standard, leave them off, and in any case always notify your receiver if for some reason a shipment or part of one is not as good as usual.

Too much stress cannot be laid on keeping the packages clean and protected from heat and dust in handling to market or to the railway, and while waiting for the train. Too often have I seen tubs exposed for hours to the sun on the station platform, and if the creamery man cannot attend to it himself he ought to arrange with the agent to have the tubs protected and not soiled in loading.

Never contract your butter for a whole year at the quotations of a certain market. Whenever a large number of creameries do that, it is a temptation for the buyer to manipulate that market. Indeed, some of the Boards of Trade become more or less of a farce, when less than one-tenth of the butter from the members is put up and sold on the open board. If you sell at all, sell at a fixed price.

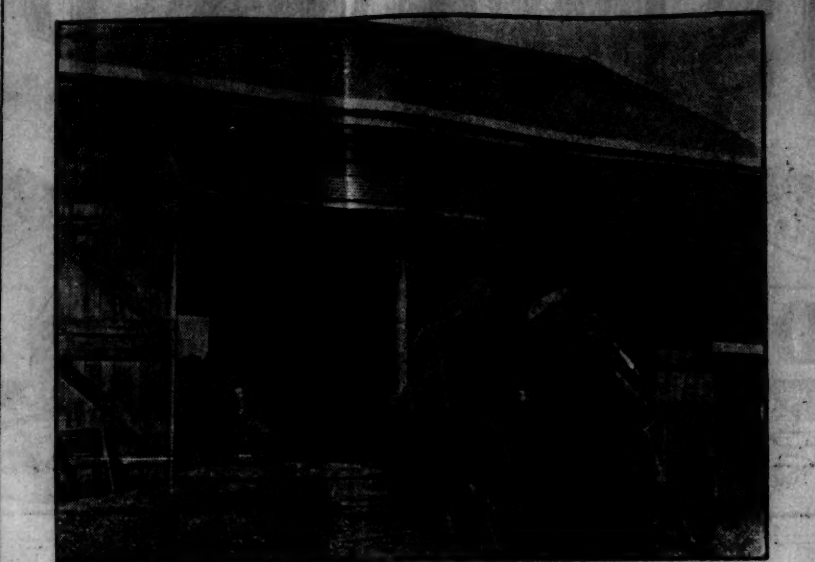
Never ship a "sample shipment to an unknown house" which offers to buy it at one or two above the market. If they do not fleece you the first time they will do so when they get a large shipment. They often send circulars giving well-known names as references without authority.

Never try to put two commission houses in the same city against each other by dividing a shipment, especially if you use your own stencil. If you have a good commission house stick to it so as to give it a chance to work up a trade on your butter.

Always insist on a prompt account of sale and remittance. The lack of this shows either lack of good business system, or their desire to run their business with your money.

Agricultural.

Vegetables in Moderate Supply. The cold weather has kept back somewhat the growth of native vegetables, particularly asparagus, which is hardly equal to the demand and quotes rather higher than last week. A spell of warm weather would quickly increase the supply and force



A USEFUL FARM POWER.

Horse power can be used to great advantage on every farm where large machinery is used around the barn. The horse power shown in the illustration is used to run a cutting machine, hay elevator and feed pump, which brings water from an artesian well, and a feed mill for grinding grain. It saves an immense amount of labor. A good horse power will pay for itself in one year.

down prices. Nearly farmers are now bringing in good-sized loads of native vegetables, including radishes, beets, beet greens, turnips, rhubarb, asparagus and spinach and dandelions, many of these being grown in hotbeds or greenhouses. Southern cabbages are in lighter supply, but the quality is still poor. Southern beans are coming mostly in poor shape and bring low prices. A few fancy beans sell at \$2.50 per crate. Tomatoes are also rather poor and do not compare well with best hothouse stock. In fact, nearly all kinds of Southern vegetables show effects of careless packing and often of delay during shipment. These shipments must prove very unprofitable to growers, and, no doubt, many will feel highly discouraged over the returns.

Hard Season for Southern Truck.

The whole Southern truck interest has opened the season badly. Last year prices were high, demand brisk, and all the growers made money. Apparently they determined to make more this year and a lot of new ones started in. This year the season is quite the opposite, receipts being enormous, many lots being in poor condition, and prices so far averaging very low. South Carolina shippers have been particularly unfortunate losing heavily on their strawberries, which were spoiled on account of the poor shipping facilities, and it is said the cabbage crop has been mostly spoiled, more than one-half the arrivals at New York being condemned by the health authorities, causing total loss to growers and railroads. The potato market is also glutted and onions, peas and beans seem to be in oversupply.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory are becoming quite large shippers of early potatoes. The fruit interests in this section are also becoming extensive.

The New York onion market is weak on account of the heavy receipts from Bermuda and the South. Egyptian onions are also abundant, but most of this year's crop from Egypt has been shipped, and the supply from this source will soon cease. The Texas crop is evidently larger than last year. The first carload of these reached Boston last week, and more are expected.

The first Florida peaches started North last week. The Georgia crop is now far enough along to indicate its probabilities, and estimates range around three thousand carloads.

The New York market on string beans was in bad shape last week on account of the enormous receipts, and many fairly good lots sold as low as 20 cents per crate. Last year string beans of similar grade at this time brought \$2 per crate.

Potato planting in the famous Kaw Valley of Kansas is said to equal about sixty per cent. of last year's sowing.

Grain Crops Backward.

The wheat market has varied considerably from day to day, owing to speculative movements and the various reports of crop damage in the Southwest. So far as the actual facts can be sifted out of these reports, the damage does not seem to be serious. Some rust has appeared in various sections, but not as yet to any great extent. Spring wheat has been growing rather slowly on account of the cold, wet weather, and corn plantings have been delayed for the same reason, but there is really nothing the matter with the grain crop as yet. The feed market has been somewhat affected by situation and corn meal has been higher. Mill feeds advanced slightly in line with wheat prices, but at present are not appreciably higher. Cottonseed and linseed show no change. Cottonseed at present prices is one of the most economical summer feeds in the market.

Crops Still Backward.

The cold and unreasonable conditions of the past week have retarded the advance of all crops, and field work especially in northern sections, has practically been at a standstill according to J. W. Smith, section director of the New England Weather Bureau. The general rains in the extreme northern and western portions have somewhat relieved the droughty conditions of the past six weeks, and present prospects are very bright for the near completion of plowing, planting and sowing. The recent cool spell has tended to promote root spreading and the thickening of grass and stooling of grain, thus making the outlook for good harvests of both hay and grain most promising. Sunshine and warmth is what is now most needed to promote vegetation.

In central portions corn planting has begun, while in southern sections it is somewhat backward, being delayed by the cool and stormy weather. In northern sections the land is nearly ready, but the ground is still too cold for planting. Some corn is rotting, and that considerable sweet corn was raised out by the rains of the week. Early rye is heading generally in Southern fields, although nearly a foot less in height than in an average season. The prospects for a good crop in all sections are excellent. Considerable sowing, yet remains to be done in northern portions.

The majority of correspondents are enthusiastic over grass and hay prospects of coming generally that the outlook for a good crop is more favorable than for several seasons past. Oats are being turned into pastures in all parts of the district, and where grazing lands have been backward on account of a lack of moisture, they have responded rapidly and are now furnishing abundant feed. In several instances winter rye has advanced far enough to be

out for fodder. In northern sections the long-continued cold has killed out some newly seeded meadows.

The blossoming period, except apples, is about over in the Southern sections, and prospects of bountiful harvests are excellent. Apple trees are not blossoming as freely as last year, but reports state them to be very full for the "off year." All fruits are in blossom in central portions, and buds are coming on slowly in more northerly sections. Several correspondents state that leaf blight has appeared on pear trees, and the lent caterpillar has been discovered in Southern orchards. Of small fruits more winter-killing is noted than was at first apparent of grape vines and berry canes, more especially of the blackberry. Raspberries and currants are budded full. Recent frosts have slightly damaged many strawberry beds. Cranberry vines reported last week as being badly winter-killed are not thought to be permanently injured, although a much smaller harvest than that of last year is looked for.

Potatoes and corn are advancing rapidly and receiving their first hoeing in the more southern portions. In central sections conditions are not so far advanced, though potato-planting is about finished and early peas have been hoed. Gardens have not been completed in the northern portions. Outcrops have invaded gardens and cold frames in central sections, and have done considerable damage, more especially to asparagus. The hail of the fifteenth slightly damaged many gardens. Strawberry beds are in blossom in southern localities and also seed turnips.

Tobacco plants need warmth and sunshine. Some beds are being plowed for transplanting and many acres have already been set. Nearly all growers expect to have a much larger acreage than last year.

Potatoes a Drug.

The Boston potato situation shows no gain, the surplus in carload lots being very large and prices in buyers' favor. Good Hebrons can be bought below 30 cents, sometimes as low as 25 cents per bushel. The cheapness of the Maine potatoes injures the price of Southern stock, and in like manner the competition from the South lessens the demand for old potatoes.

The New York potato market grows worse and worse as the season approaches its close. Prices for new Southern potatoes are nothing extra and growers are complaining, but old potatoes seem almost unsalable at any price. The situation is in buyers' favor, with seller accepting almost any offer. Experienced dealers say they never knew of such an oversupply of potatoes at this time of year. Some of the stock shows injury from sprouting, which makes them just more unsalable. The prices range from 75 cents to \$1 for choice Maine, New York State and Western stock. New potatoes are now arriving from Florida, the Carolinas and Georgia. Although prices seem high compared with Northern potatoes, there is over \$1 per barrel freight to come out besides other expenses. Some lots were dug and left in piles in the fields, were wet by rain and shipped before drying, with the result that they heated and nearly spoiled on the journey. Some of this stock had to be thrown away and other lots sold very low.

Beans May Go Higher.

Leading New York dealers assert that beans are too low in view of the small stock in sight. They say that California beans, which are one of the mainstays of the market, amount to not more than 250,000 sacks available for shipment. The large crop of Michigan exceeding three million bushels is reduced to not more than three hundred thousand bushels in the hands of producers and dealers, which indicates a considerable shortage over the situation a year ago. No figures are forthcoming in regard to surplus of New York State beans, but the supply is considered short as compared with last year. Eastern dealers are buying quite freely of California beans. Any great increase in the buying demand would raise prices and the new crop will come upon a market scantily supplied, hence there is a fair possibility of an advance at any time.

Literature.

THE BLACK BARQUE. The stories of buccannery are not so common now as they were a generation or two ago, and therefore "The Black Barque: A Tale of the Pirate Ship Gentle Hand on her last African cruise," will be welcomed by all lovers of nautical adventure. Its author is T. Jenkins Haine. He has written several short stories, but now for the first time attempts a long novel. The book shows on every page in dialogue and description the result of Captain Haine's extended marine experience, and it reproduces life on the high seas in 1815 with entire accuracy. If we may trust the judgment of eminent seamen in high official positions, the tale is steadily absorbing from the time the Yankee hero is shipwrecked until it culminates in the burning and sinking of the pirate ship, through the grim and desperate work of the negroes of the middle passage who were doomed to slavery. The description of the African slave pens in this story shows the enormity of the crime of holding the blacks in bondage for so long, and on account of the color of their skin. Even in this tale of piracy, however, the men were not all bad, but like those in the larger field of the world, were a mixture of good and evil. The crew embraced many nationalities, and the individuality

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of its various members are differentiated in these pages with genuine skill. Captain Haine comes of a sterling stock of sailors. His grandfather was Rear Admiral Thornton Jenkins, U. S. N., and he also claims kinship with Sir Robert Jenkins, K. C. B., Vice-Admiral Royal Navy. The volume has many spirited illustrations by W. Herbert Dutton. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

MISS BILLY.

A charming creation is the sixteen-year-old heroine of the above-named volume, by Edith K. Stokely and Marian K. Hurd. She is called Billy for short, her real name being Wilhelmina, and she is the youngest child of a clergyman, who through financial straits is obliged to remove with his family to a broken-down neighborhood house in Cherry street. Here by her helpful spirit she accomplishes a world of good, and makes her surroundings eventually blossom like the rose. She is not without faults, but she strives bravely to overcome them and wins back to humanity the grasping landlord who had obtained his wealth by buying tax-titles, and refusing to do urgently needed repairs for his worthy tenants. She has a noble helper in a brother who in a many way takes to the duties imposed upon him by the necessities of a struggling household, after he has once learned the lesson that one must be just before one is generous. The moral of the story is never obtrusive, but is intermingled with many entertaining situations. The authors have a lightness of touch and a sincerity of motive that make their book both amusing and instructive. It has several pertinent illustrations by Charles Copeland. (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.)

THE ART OF THE MUSICIAN.

The above is the general title of a volume by Henry G. Hanchett that is intended as a guide to the intelligent appreciation of music. It is founded on a course of popular lectures, which were planned to instruct those, who with a natural love of music, had little knowledge of the reasons for the critical approval or disapproval of the works of composers, great and small. The distinction between the real study of music and the study of the arts of playing and singing is emphatically dwelt upon in this book, and its main purpose is to aid persons who have scant knowledge of the aims and purposes of a composer. In establishing some standard by which they can correctly estimate his efforts. The information conveyed will tend to make the hearing of good music more satisfactory and will, no doubt, cultivate a musical taste that will demand the performance of better productions than are now common in public assemblies, religious and otherwise. A feature of this volume which is much to be commended is the avoidance, as far as possible, of technical terms, and hardly less to be praised is the lucidity with which the author presents his views and the accuracy he displays in presenting definite information. Any intelligent person who can comprehend musical notation will find the meaning in these pages exceedingly clear and coherent, and may derive both pleasure and profit from their suggestions, deductions and conclusions. The ideas offered are always sensible and unshakable, and we are told that what we need is education in music. "Not more professors, but more amateurs; not more concerts, but more intelligent interest in those we have; not more compositions, but more comprehension; not more vocal culture, but more and larger choral societies; not more technique, but more interpretation. The new cult of Synthetic and Kindergarten music teachers is on the right track." Mr. Hanchett maintains that schools and colleges should consider it as much their duty to ground their pupils in appreciative love for good music as for good pictures, good architecture and good literature, and he says that it is a small matter whether the students learn to sing, play or compose, but that it is a great matter whether they learn to understand sympathetically, and he concludes that we have put too much emphasis upon technique, performance and display and too little upon expression, interpretation and education. The book is an inspiring one, especially for those who love music for itself alone, and not for its technical intricacies.

and who are seeking for some good reason for the enjoyment that is in them. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50 net.)

FOR THE WHITE CHRIST.

The story of Roland and Oliver cannot be related too often, and has been retold with many embellishments and additions by Robert Ames Bennett in "For the White Christ, A Story of the Days of Charlemagne." At the same time, the historical atmosphere of the period has been carefully preserved, and its fidelity to the general conditions of the time cannot be gainsaid. As a picture of the age of chivalry it has all the flavor of the old-time romances, and its scenes of love and war are so deftly mingled that one does not get a surfeit of either fighting or of knightly devotion to the fairer part of creation. Queen Hildegarde and her beautiful daughter figure in this novel and so does Fastrada, a woman less to be esteemed, but who exercises nearly always a baleful fascination that makes an excellent foil to the good deeds of the more deserving types of womanhood. In swiftness of action, in stirring situations and in boldness of characterization this romance is worthy of that elder day when valor and honor were contrasted with villainy with a directness and simplicity of narrative that for many readers is far more alluring than the more polished phrases of modern times. There is genuine poetry in this tale though it is not written in rhyming stanzas, or smooth blank verse and the interest is as continuous as it is stimulating. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. Price, \$1.50.)

American Jersey Cattle Club.

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Secretary—J. J. Hemingway.
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Price of Record Book, \$1 per Single Volume. Butter Tests of Jersey Cattle, including all tests recorded within 6 months of date of sale, 25 cents each. New members, \$1.50. Transfers, \$1 per lot. All the above may be obtained from the Secretary.
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Poultry.

Charcoal for Poultry.

People in general do not realize the value of charcoal for poultry. It is a tonic and a cure for many ailments with which fowls are afflicted, especially bowel trouble caused by indigestion.

It is of little value unless fresh, as it otherwise does not possess the power of absorbing gases. For this reason but little charcoal can be placed in the poultry house at a time. To secure the best results, place the required amount in a hot oven until it becomes thoroughly heated, then pound it in pieces not larger than grains of rice.

Even if stale charcoal were just as good for poultry, it would still be best to heat it before using, as it absorbs all bad odors and gases, and might be harmful if fed in that condition. Heat purifies it so that all harmful qualities are destroyed.

Grain of any kind parched until it is black is one of the best forms in which charcoal can be fed. To keep the fowls busy, burn some corn on the cob until it is thoroughly charred, and throw it to them in this way. They eat it greedily, and being used to get from the cob it keeps them working at it for a long time.

MARIAN MEADE.

Turkey Raising.

The turkey likes a wide range and does not endure confinement well, therefore is not adapted to the limits of a village lot, but on a farm they are less troublesome than other fowl. They do not scratch in the garden, pick roots or berries, or trample the mowing, as do chickens, while as destroyers of insect pests they are better than even the Guinea hen, because they eat more. Not long ago I read of a man, in Kansas, I think it was, who noticed the way his turkeys exterminated the grasshoppers, and was thereby encouraged to hatch out several hundred the next year. Then he let them out in flocks to his neighbors to eat their grasshoppers, and thus not only got them fed for nothing, but was paid for their services.

A GOOD START.

The turkey will breed at a year old, but a male, more especially if of the Bronze variety, should have only two or three hens the first year. The next year and until five or six years old, he may have from twelve to fifteen. To exceed these limits is to chance having feeble and undersized young turkeys. The hen also is better from two years old until six, and usually more prolific of eggs. I have had one lay sixty eggs in a season, though forty is called a large number.

The turkey likes to hide her nest away in the bushes, but a dozen hens may be confined in a yard of from one-eighth to one-quarter of an acre, and made to lay in nests provided for them, then after they have become accustomed to the nests they may be allowed to roam, and they will seldom seek another nest. The cock does not need to be confined with them if he has been with them before, as one visit from him makes the eggs fertile for the whole season, and he will sometimes destroy the eggs if he finds them, or even the young when very small, yet will often take a look of young a few weeks old, and care for them as well as the hen.

My practice was to take the eggs away from the nest every day and set them under hens, preferring the Brahma or Plymouth Rock not only because they cover more than the smaller breeds, but because they are usually careful mothers. If I allowed the turkey hen to hatch a litter it was because I had no other hens to use as the turkey is but a poor mother, while her chicks are small, roaming too far with them. While the eggs are supposed to hatch in four weeks, the time may vary a day or two either way according to weather, and their freshness. I do not remember of reading of any one hatching them in an incubator, but see no reason why they might not be.

THE YOUNG TURKEY

requires no food for twenty-four or thirty-six hours after it has hatched out and if with a good hen she will usually teach it to eat quite as early as it should. Some put one or two hens eggs with the turkey eggs after the hen has been sitting for a week, so that, hatching at the same time, they will teach the turkeys to pick up their food, but I never found it necessary. Nor did I ever try forcing a pepper corn down the throat, or dipping them in tobacco water, methods advised by some, yet mine lived and grew strong without either. Hard-boiled eggs are good during the first week, I have no doubt, but I never used them. I gave them a mash of two parts corn meal and one part bran, mixed up with boiling water, not simply hot but boiling hot. After a few times I would vary this with cracked corn, wheat or barley. I do not like oats for them. Never give sloppy food but have the mash very dry and nearly cooked if not quite. Wet food may cause diarrhea, and so will our milk but if it is plenty scald it and give them the curds, first squeezing them dry.

KEEP THEM IN COOPS

with a wire run all of the time until three weeks old, giving the yards a clean place on the grass every day, and taking care that they are sheltered whenever it rains, as a shower is fatal to them at that age. Have a board floor to the coop and keep them protected from cold winds as well as from rain. They need clean and in the run, and clean water several times a day, but the water dishes should be so covered that they cannot get into them.

AT THREE WEEKS

old let them run in the grass after the dew is off, but plenty them in nights until they have "put out the red" as it is called, or developed the red markings on the neck. When this is out well they should be nearly fledged, and then are considered hardy enough to run at large, though it may be desirable to keep them in during cold storms if such come soon after they are given their liberty. After they are three weeks old a few dried beef scraps may be scattered with the mash, but not too many, nor any meat that has not been cooked. When they run at large they will find insects enough on most farms. If grasshoppers are plenty they need but little grain, though I like to give them a little corn every night, partly as an inducement to them to come home nights and to make them roost near the house, and partly because it helped to make a better growth.

ABOUT THE FIRST OF OCTOBER

or earlier if the frost kills the insects they need to be grain fed three times a day with as much corn as they will eat, or those that are to be killed at Thanksgiving time. The late hatched turkeys may be fattened for Christmas or later trade. In Rhode Island they used to have live turkeys come by the carload from Canada or from the West in September, and after clipping the wings put them in an open field with a good

fence around it, and fatten them so that they sold as real Rhode Island turkeys. I have described the Rhode Island method of growing and feeding them, on which I think the success depends, and probably many are sold under that name or as Vermont turkeys, which never saw either State. The names indicate the quality rather than the place of growing. Some give a mass of corn meal instead of whole corn once or twice a day, while others think it of no advantage, unless during the last week of fattening. M. F. ARMS, Massachusetts.

Poultry in Very Light Supply.

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.: "The receipts of freshly killed poultry from points in New England are extremely light and will probably continue to be for the present, at least. We have noticed several stray lots of early spring chickens on the market, selling from 35 to 40 cents a pound, and some possibly a little higher than that. There are also late fall hatched chickens that have been carefully fed and fattened, and selling from 25 to 30 cents; these chickens run from eight to ten pounds to the pair and are really very fine stock. Fowls are selling from 15 to 16 cents if they are fancy and larger; old roosters 11 to 12 cents. We look to see about present conditions prevail on our market for some days to come.

We have noticed for the past few days a few spring ducks on the market but hardly enough here thus far to establish a price. We think the sales have been made on the basis of 15 to 20 cents, possibly a little higher."

At New York, strong and high prices for live chickens. West have diverted stock from here and reported arrivals for the week only include about twenty carloads. Prices are decidedly higher on fowls and roosters. Very little other live poultry arriving. Spring chickens in very light supply. Fresh killed fowls are in fair though not especially large supply, and while there is little wholesale demand there is a fair jobbing trade and prices held fairly steady. Many heavy fowls are mixed in with Western lots, which have to be urged for sale at shaded prices, and that keeps the average down and prevents actual advance in prices. Western broilers are in light supply and firm. Fresh turkeys very dull. Nearby poultry and squabs nominally unchanged. Frozen poultry has a fair peddling demand and desirable grades held firmly.

Egg Prices Fairly Steady.

Eggs continue plenty, and after a rise since last week are now returned to about the former level, with conditions rather in buyer's favor on account of the large stocks which are freely offered at the higher range of present quotations. Southern and Southwestern stock shows a tendency to decline on account of the large per cent. of damaged or inferior eggs found among such lots at this time of year. There is a large per cent. of dirty eggs, checks and cracks in the current supply and these are selling lower because of the limited market for such stock. The demand for all grades of eggs is a little duller than at the first of the season, consumers having had a chance to use eggs very freely and being now less eager for supplies. The storage season too is about over on account of the enormous stocks put in during the earlier part of the season, but storage-packed eggs are still for sale with level of prices unchanged. The quality, while not up to April eggs, is still very good for the season.

Those who have eggs in storage seem very confident and not at all alarmed by the well-known fact that the quantity stored is the largest on record. Last year at this time there was considerable alarm over the outlook, an alarm which was justified by the situation at that time, nothing but the remarkably severe winter saving the stores from more or less loss. Having avoided trouble on that occasion, dealers seem to think that it is impossible to store too many eggs. The stock on hand at Chicago is estimated now at fully six hundred thousand cases, with other cities storing in proportion. The prices have held up remarkably well so far, even growing stronger during the past week.

At New York there is only a moderate offering of strictly fancy Northern selected goods, and for these prices hold fairly firm, but the great bulk of the supply consists of medium and lower qualities, including liberal shipments from central and southern sections, all of which are showing effects of warm weather, and for this class of stock there is a slow outlet and a very weak range of prices. The bulk of the business in general Western receipts is in range of 16 to 17 cents, but a good deal of common stock is offered at lower figures, and most of the receipts from Tennessee are offering at 14 to 16 cents, with inferior qualities lower. Dirty eggs are extremely dull unless the quality is exceptionally fine.

Horticultural.

Wild Bulbs in the Garden.

Wild flower bulbs may be raised successfully in the garden, and are a special pleasure because they come so early. Like all other bulbs, they are perennials, and if well fertilized each season are always vigorous bloomers.

One spring I went to the woods to gather hyacinths, and with the blossoms I brought home a number of the plants. These I placed in a corner of the pantry bed, where they continued to grow, and have blossomed every year since. Now I do not need to walk two or three miles for these earliest of spring wild flowers. I have them in my garden. Blood root is transplanted easily and grows well also. It is a beautiful snow-white flower, something like the garden snow drop, and a bed of these yields hundreds of blossoms.

It is safest to get these bulbs in the spring when you know them by the flowers, as they are apt to dry up during the summer, and are hard to find in the fall. Fertilize and cover them with leaves in the fall, taking these off early in the spring.

Plant the bulbs in a protected spot, following nature's plan as much as possible. Wild flowers are protected from wind and sun by the leaves and trees under which they grow. The morning sun is best, and a place near the house is to be preferred.

GERTRUDE THURSTON.

Farm Fruit Rating.

At our Ohio State farmers' meetings, W. G. Farnsworth, a large commercial fruit grower urged the farmers to plant enough fruit to supply their own tables saying that the commercial grower who feared the competition of the farmer who grew fruit for his own use selling the small surplus, better get into some business best suited to him. The notion seemed to be that the commercial grower could with care grow so much better and larger crops that the farmer who simply made them a side line was not to be



HANDLING SPINACH ON A RHODE ISLAND FARM.

feared by one who understood his business from the setting of the fruit to the selling of the same. The farmer who said that he could buy all he needed really meant that he would buy what he had to. That this usually meant two or three bushels at canning time and that there were only a few meals of fresh fruit while there should always be an abundant supply of the rarest and freshest fruit. The farmer will not object to the time and labor required to furnish palatable food for his stock but will haggle over the time in getting fruit and vegetables for his family. Only a small amount of labor is required to furnish all the fruit that a family can use. Put the orchard near the house where it will be convenient for wife and children. Drain it if necessary and furnish it the needed fertility. Of the strawberry he said: Select the variety that has proven the most successful in a given locality. Never plant old plants. Top plants and roots before setting, more dead runners and cuttings. Mulch heavily with straw to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. Currents, gooseberries and blackberries treated much the same, only that the two former are not pruned so closely, as the fruit is borne on the old wood instead of on the new growth as in berries. As a rule four-fifths of the apple orchards of Ohio are uncared for. Apples could be grown successfully in southeastern Ohio if given the right care. Plant only a few varieties, providing for a succession of fruit, but depend mainly on one or two varieties. Plant two-year-old trees, head low. Buy of the nearest reliable nurseryman. Prune roots and top, making a clean, smooth cut. Set tree leaning in the direction of the prevailing winds. Each wind will tend to straighten the tree, whereas if set straight the wind would bend them. Aim to have them straight throughout their maturity. Avoid too many main branches in pruning. Avoid crotches as the tree will be apt to split. He closed by again urging the farmer to have an abundant supply of fruit.

E. P. Snyder: An abundance of fruit simplifies culinary operations. William Markel: Do not mulch too heavily. Shake out the chaff so as to avoid seeds. One mistake in strawberry culture is that farmers do not get their plants blooming together and are not fertilized. Mr. Rankin: I believe that nurserymen are largely to blame for farmers not setting more fruit. They seem to speak with authority, but they do not know. They urge leaders and novelties, charging high prices. The fruit under ordinary cultivation is no better than dozens of other varieties and the farmer is disgusted. Two hundred strawberry plants furnished berries that have cost to buy \$12.

H. P. Sellers: We have planted the same varieties for years. The runners that go to middle of the rows are tipped in, and at the close of the fruiting season the old patch is plowed up. This avoids reseed, and the same patch has been used for years in this manner of rotation and there are always berries.

M. E. LEE.

The New Orchard.

Soil and location have much to do with the failure or success of orchards. Soil should be well drained, either naturally or by under drains. A loamy soil is preferred to a heavy clay or a light sand. Location should be on an elevation or on rolling ground to secure free circulation of air, thus preventing frost and fungus. Trees two or three years old are favored in preference to those older or younger. For market hardy varieties of good quality should be chosen. In the case of young trees: First in importance is plant food; second, spraying; third, pruning. Cultivation is in the class of plant food, for its mission is to release plant food and to conserve moisture. Avoid too excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers and use potash and phosphoric acid to harden wood and ripen buds. Cultivate till Aug. 1. Then sow cover crops of barley or oats and Canada peas. A formula for Bordeaux mixture was six pounds of lime, four of copper sulphate and fifty gallons of water.

Spray about Aug. 1-10 with an arsenical mixture for the best brood of codling moth. My lime, sulphur and salt mixture was as follows: Twenty-five pounds lime, fifteen of sulphur, eight of salt, diluted to fifty gallons; five pounds caustic soda added to the slaking lime will furnish heat enough to cook it.—Prof. C. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Michigan.

Apple Market in Good Condition and Higher.

The apple market is ending up with a little spirit of improvement highly satisfactory to these producers, mostly from Maine, who held back some of their stock, trusting to just such conditions after most other apples were out of the way. Dealers are coming in from Maine, and bringing excellent prices, ranging from \$2 to \$2.50. They are apparently as good as most of the cold-storage stock and bring about the same prices for the same grade of

fruit. The very highest-priced stock on the market, however, is from cold storage, some bringing around \$3.50 per barrel. There are few fancy apples of any sort in the market and more could be sold at good prices if here. A few extra Baldwins from New York State find a ready market.

The strawberry situation is a little better in some ways than last week, supplies not being so excessive and not so many being received in extremely poor condition. The supply, however, is fully large enough from the point of view of the shipper, prices being kept at a low average level and no berries being quoted above 10 cents, poorer lots selling at 4 to 6 cents.

Good Fruit Prospects in New York.

Horticulturalist E. P. Powell reports fruit prospects very favorably throughout New York State. Peaches show little injury from the winter and promise a large crop. Peas, he thinks, are to be more abundant than for many years past. Plums promise about the same as last year, while cherries are blossoming very full. Apples are also indicating a good crop for the third year in succession. He expects insects will be more abundant than last year. Grapes and quinces seem to have wintered well. Quinces are blossoming full. Bush fruits show no injury from winter and all promise a large crop. In fact, according to Mr. Powell's observation, the fruit prospect is one of the best for many years. Of course, there is still ample time for late frosts to put a different face upon the situation.

Tropical Fruit Plenty.

Banana prices have been going up fast since the end of the banana war between the two large importing companies. The season from now until the first part of July is the height of the year for this fruit. The quality this year is fine, not many of the poorer grades being shipped.

The pineapple crop of Florida is late. The quantity is a little larger than last year. The freeze of last winter seems not to have killed the roots of the plants in that State. The Florida planters are of a sweeter variety than those of Havana and sell more readily. Eastern consumers have been rejoicing in oranges of low price and high quality for some months, but the producers seem to have been less happy, to judge from the suits which are being brought against the shipping concerns in California by dissatisfied growers.

Southern strawberry shippers, disgusted with the service of the express companies, have taken to shipping by fast freight in load cars. About three hundred cars of fruit and vegetables were received on one day in New York city last week by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The day was a record breaker in the line of perishable freight.

Home Grown Bermuda Onions.

Genuine Bermuda onions may be a thing of the past within a few years. Already, owing to the competition from the Southern States, the crop is hardly profitable, expenses to the market being heavy. This year many of the shippers to the United States lost money. Their only advantage hitherto has been the fact that they reached the market earlier than the Texas Bermudas, but the Florida truck growers talk of entering the lists and a good many Bermudas may soon be grown on the east coast of that State, from which they will reach the market by the first of March, or about a month ahead of the genuine Bermudas. Apparently the Florida and Texas Bermudas will be able to supply most of the demand between them, since Texas Bermudas already sell higher than the real article on account of the attractive crating and bright appearance.

The New Hampshire Granges.

Piscataqua, Newington, entertained East Rockingham Grange, May 17, when eleven granges were represented. There were initiations and a memorial on the death of the late Amanda S. Holbrook of Portsmouth. Master Brackett presided at the afternoon session and Mrs. Mary H. Biffin, Exeter, lectured, conducted the literary exercises that included a greeting and gratifying song, by Ethel M. Seavey, Portsmouth; a scripture reading and invocation by the Rev. Myron S. Dudley, and an exchange of greetings by the masters of the subordinate and the superior granges. Dr. A. C. Buswell, Exeter, advocated that "The State owes the grange" and Thornton N. Weeks, Greenland, argued that it belonged to the farmer. Mrs. Catherine Badger, gave a vocal solo and Mrs. Sylvanus W. Foss, Exeter, gave an instructive essay on the manner and uses of the "Herb Our Grandmothers Gathered." An amusing discussion was held, in which Master Brackett and Carrie K. Blake, Hampton, advocated that the men should build the kitchen fire, and Fred T. Hartson, Portsmouth, and Mrs. Julia A. Francis, secretary of Greenland Grange, believed it to be the duty of women, and the report of the judges by Mrs. Charles W. Barker, Exeter, was in favor of the former. George E. Yonson of Hollisworth, Secretary Drunk, Exeter and others responded to calls for remarks. The next meeting will be held at South Hampton.

The eighteen members of Winesapawke by the name of Smith, May 17, conducted the literary and lecture exercises. The house-cleaning topic was the subject for discussion, and although Wm. Thornton had previously decided that the men should keep out of the way at such times, it is evident that Orville F. Freeman, George F. and Fred R. Smith had procured some anti-toxins for ladies before this decision was made, for they provoked mirth and laughter the "dread" lady housekeepers by discussing "How Can a Man Best Help His Wife in House-Cleaning Time?" J. W. gave a photograph collection: Mrs. G. F. read an essay; Mrs. Ellen B. G. gave a vocal solo; Florence, Exeter, and J. E. a vocal solo; Mrs. E. L. had an address, but no others won good opinions of the large audience to the extent that Mrs. Mary E. Annie and Mrs. Freeman G. did by providing a bountiful supper.

Frank Goss has gone on record being in favor of a street reservation in the White

Mountains. The meeting May 27 will be in charge of the veterans soldiers. During the day the ranks of the granges that favored the National Forest reserve in Northern New Hampshire. May 28, the three entitled "The Minister's Wife" will be given. Umbagog of Exeter, at a late meeting, had every officer present with a single exception. During the lecture's hour there were readings, singing and a discussion of the benefits of the forest reserve by Brothers Briggs, Bennett, Ferren and Thurston, and a vote of the members was unanimous in favor of its establishment. GEORGE H. DRAKE, Manchester, N. H.

Spraying in the Moth District.

Supr. J. A. Pettigrew of the Boston park system visited Malabar Monday, May 22, and, under the auspices of the trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, demonstrated during the whole day the use of arsenical spraying for destroying the caterpillars of the spruce and brown-tail moths. Over two hundred interested spectators, including officials from surrounding cities and towns, watched the operations. The machine used by Superintendent Pettigrew threw a stream of the solution into the tops of the tallest trees, apparently with ease.

Superintendent Pettigrew continued his experiments Tuesday, covering an area of ten acres. The cost per tree is about fifteen cents.

Tobacco plants are plentiful in Kentucky and transplanting continues in that State as well as in Indiana, Maryland and North Carolina. Considerable has been planted in Virginia, but the soil is too wet, locally for this work. The crop is suffering from lack of proper cultivation in North Carolina and the weather has been unfavorable for plants in Ohio.

New Catalogue of De Laval Cream

One of the most complete, interesting and up-to-date catalogues ever published on the subject of Cream Separators has recently been issued by the De Laval Separator Company, of New York. To both the experienced and inexperienced buyer of Cream Separators the new De Laval catalogue offers a source of much valuable information. Not only is the importance of the Cream Separator as a profit-making machine for the cow owner discussed therein in a clear and easily understood manner, but the book is illustrated throughout with cuts of the different styles of the De Laval machines and their interior parts, which illustrations give the reader an excellent idea of the De Laval separator and its operation. The superiority of the "Alpha" or "Disc" system of separation over the old "hollow-bowl" system is illustrated and set forth in an interesting manner. In fact almost any question one might ask concerning separator construction is fully answered in the De Laval catalogue.

Attention is also called to the improvements made in the 1905 De Laval machines, and the fact that the De Laval separator today offers even greater advantages to the user than ever before. Over twenty years of experience in manufacturing separators, on the part of the De Laval Company, have made the 1905 De Laval machines ideally perfect in skimming efficiency, durability, ease of operation, etc. A better understanding is had of De Laval "value" and of the important part it has played in developing the modern dairy industry of the world when attention is called to the fact that over 600,000 De Laval machines are in actual use today, and that one big Western creamery concern alone has sold over 15,000 De Laval separators and is paying out on an average of \$3,000,000 each year for De Laval produced cream.

The high standard of separator value which has been maintained in the De Laval machines, and for which they have been renowned for a quarter of a century, is well worthy the consideration of every prospective buyer, and any one seeking separator facts or information upon the centrifugal separation of cream can do no better than write to The De Laval Separator Company, at their General Office, 74 Cortlandt Street, New York, or one of their various branches, for a free copy of their most interesting catalogue.

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per cent. in the two years. On the other hand, reports have come from Western sections that farmers are devoting attention to dairying on account of the profits which they have obtained from grain growing the past few years. Probably the two sections are specializing in different directions, the Com-

Author of "Slaves of Success." Published by L. C. Page & Co.

brown-tail moth is particularly to be
 ed by our people, not only on account
 age done to trees, but also on ac-
 of their poisonous nature. I am told
 where these insects abound the people
 ge numbers have suffered intensely
 being poisoned by them. I hope our
 will realize the importance of

of millions. He shivered a little as he took of his dillanoy, but he persevered in juvenile persistency in the pursuit of note until he had consumed the last drop of the glass; and, as his grown-up companion depicted the price of his trust upon counter, he exclaimed: "Golly, mamme, I have to run all the way home to get my pants."

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